

not the grand total of graduates of officers' training schools but only of schools training officers for line duty. After the close of the second series of schools in November, 1917, it was found desirable for various staff corps and departments to conduct separate specialized schools for training their officers and many commissions were granted in these staff schools in addition to those shown in the diagram. The Quartermaster, Engineer, Signal, Ordnance, and Statistical officers shown in diagram 10 were all graduated from the first two series of schools.

FRENCH AND BRITISH INSTRUCTORS

Shortly after the first of the new camps were established France and England sent to the United States some of their ablest officers who had seen service on the western front to

Subject of Instruction	Number of Instructors	Per Cent	
Artillery	71	24.9	
Liaison	43	15.0	
Minor tactics	31	10.8	
Fortifications	29	10.1	
Automatic rifles	29	10.1	
Hand grenades	29	10.1	
Field and staff officers' course	27	9.5	
Miscellaneous	27	9.5	
Total	286		

Diagram 11.—French instruction officers.

bring to our training approved methods developed in the war. These instructors were not numerous but the aid they rendered was of the first importance. Diagrams 11 and 12 show how the subjects of instruction were divided among them.

Diagram 11 gives the information for the French officers, who were 286 in number. Their major specialties were Artillery and staff work. Corresponding details for the English officers are shown in diagram 12. These military special-